

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1881.

The Bad Work of Good Men.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which has just adjourned, has not earned the award, "Well done, good and faithful servants," as indeed it is not the habit of our Legislatures to do; but this one was quite exceptional in its ability to do its work well, and it is especially disappointing to find that men who were capable of being good legislators could make no better record for themselves than their predecessors from whom nothing very good could have been reasonably expected.

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LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

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WE are glad to see both of our esteemed local Republican contemporaries heartily approving and urging the rigid enforcement of the Landis bill to punish frauds at primary elections. As the Examiner points out, it is strangely defective in its failure to make provision for the "punishment of election officers who stuff, tinker or make fraudulent returns;" it does not punish Democrats for voting at Republican primaries, or Republicans at Democratic elections, or the provisions of the bill, since persons rarely ever so vote without a corrupt consideration. On the whole it is a very sweeping bill, not so sweeping, we trust, as to overreach its laudable objects. It is a great point gained to have it enacted, and to have the organs of both factions here urge its enforcement. The evils at the primaries once corrected, the demoralization at the general elections which flowed from them may be cured. With the Landis law, and the penal acts in force to punish frauds at the general elections, no guilty man ought to escape punishment for offences against the purity of the ballot. Let us have a committee of One Hundred—one-third of each Republican faction and one-third Democrats—to punish all offenders without fear, favor or affection.

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Pennsylvania as a Borrower.

Table showing bonded debt, floating debt, and total debt for various counties in Pennsylvania. Columns include County, Bonded Debt, Floating Debt, and Total Debt.

There are twenty-nine cities in the state each having over 7,500 population. Their net debt as at the end of 1880 is shown in the following table:

Table showing net debt for various cities in Pennsylvania. Columns include City, Net Debt, and Per Capita.

It will be observed that the county of Lycoming in which Williamsport is situated has no county debt.

The counties having the largest net debt are as follows:

Table showing net debt for counties with the largest debt. Columns include County, Net Debt, and Per Capita.

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MILLERSVILLE.

AN UNANSWERED LETTER.

A Review of the Regulations.

MILLERSVILLE, June 9, 1881.

The following letter containing a statement of the facts in regard to my suspension was handed to the board of trustees of the state normal school at their meeting yesterday afternoon. No answer was received. I would not presume against the manners of the gentlemen composing the board to such an extent as to suppose that they would fail to notice a communication addressed to them in such respectful terms. To my mind it can indicate only one thing—that the board of trustees is not willing to be held responsible for my suspension. Hoping you will give me this opportunity to make a fair statement of my case, I am

Very truly yours,  
H. G. DORNHEIM.

MILLERSVILLE, JUNE 8, 1881.

To the Board of Trustees State Normal School, Millersville.

GENTLEMEN: I have lately been a student and a member of the present senior class of the state normal school. Yesterday afternoon, in company with several other gentlemen, I went into the office to see Dr. Brooks in reference to the question of suspension. As you doubtless are aware, Dr. Brooks had announced the resolution that any student who withdrew from the school without permission would be suspended. I told Dr. Brooks that I had withdrawn from the school on account of the circumstances and wished to know whether I was suspended. I told him I understood the custom was to personally notify or publicly announce in a case of suspension. Dr. Brooks refused to answer my question in a direct manner, and also stated that he would be met by a committee from the faculty after supper. We went in at that time and I asked the committee, consisting of Dr. Brooks and six other members of the faculty, the same question and received the same evasive answer. Finally, on my repeated demands to be satisfied, he stated that he would not, Mr. Westlake moved that I be suspended; Mr. Lyte seconded the motion, and after a formal vote of the committee, the announcement was made that I was suspended. Some of the gentlemen who were present stated their names as being similar, but no action was taken in reference to them. Before leaving Dr. Brooks told me that I had never in his knowledge violated any rule of the institution in my stay of four terms, except the alleged violation in reference to withdrawing. He also stated that it would be some time before school I would be received. If the simple act of again attending school would remove my guilt, in what does my crime consist? All these facts stated can be established by proof. My desire is to know what he meant by the resolution of this action? Is Dr. Brooks responsible; is the faculty responsible; or is the board of trustees responsible? Who assumes the responsibility for it? Hoping this will receive your prompt consideration, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,  
H. G. DORNHEIM.

P. S. An answer can be sent to the P. O., or to Mrs. Shenk's.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SEXES.

An Inquiry into the Causes and Results. Special Correspondence of the INTELLIGENCER.

MILLERSVILLE, Pa., June 10, 1881.—An obviously unfair attempt is being made to create the popular impression that the present protest of a large and respectable portion of the students here against the action of the faculty is only "gotten up by a few unruly spirits, students and others, who wanted to take liberties in violating the regulations governing the social intercourse of the sexes which could not be allowed without impairing the discipline and usefulness of the school."

The number and character of the students engaged in and sympathizing with the present movement effectually disprove the foregoing assumption. It gains no credibility of course from being the *ex cathedra* utterance, as it were, of a representative of the trustees, whose journals has scarcely made pretense to give an honest and truthful account of events here this week.

The main point at issue now, is the regulation of the faculty against "abusive" criticism in the society proceedings of their regulations, and the enforcement of it which has been made. As has been amply shown in the INTELLIGENCER, the denial to the students here of the right to criticize the manner of governing the school, *per se*, is to emasculate the institution of its assumed character of being a training school for teachers. It is only when such criticism passes into mere personal abuse that the faculty can be recognized as having any right or propriety in inhibiting it.

But back of this main issue—which in our judgment must eventually be decided against the position of Dr. Brooks, and in which the students can afford to rest their case on the facts of the Coates-Hipple criticism—the rules governing the intercourse of the sexes and the enforcement of them here have been calculated to provoke just such sharp criticism as has given rise to all this trouble. The same state of facts, as has been familiar to the students here, if published abroad, would have evoked from newspapers and the general public no less criticism of the faculty and no greater sympathy than they found in the vivacious society journals. These rules are understood to be as follows:

"No prolonged conversation between the sexes shall take place in the Lecture Room, in the Recitation Rooms, or in the Halls. At the close of the evening lectures or society meetings, all will repair immediately to their respective rooms."

"No student of the opposite sex, except in case of necessity; and then only with the permission of the Principal, shall be admitted to the rooms of the sexes, except in the case of a sister or brother, who may visit upon a card from the Principal, which shall be given to the Faculty at certain specified times."

"Students of the two sexes, other than relatives, shall not be permitted to visit in the rooms of the sexes, except in the case of a sister or brother, who may visit upon a card from the Principal. Except for special reasons, no visiting will be permitted on the Sabbath of the sexes."

Under the practical operation of these regulations in this school—where the "co-education of the sexes" is claimed to be part of the plan, where it is held to be an eminent success, and where, in the language of the catalogue, "it is believed that the presence of each has a beneficial influence upon the other"—results are often reached calculated to provoke ridicule, to incite clandestine correspondence, and to defeat the very ends which are held to be the objects of these rules.

This can be illustrated by the incidents which provoked the articles that have led to the troubles.

During "the commencement season," beginning with the Page anniversary—an

occasion when many old students revisit the school—it has been customary, if not invariable, to relax the literal enforcement of these regulations. Recently it was announced that this would not be tolerated this year; and in explanation of the unusual stringency it was said that the fair reuse of the school would be damaged if strangers passing by the grounds saw persons of opposite sexes on the same side of the boundary line and that it was not prudent for the ladies or gentlemen to pass through the halls of the building assigned to those of the other sex respectively.

In the enforcement of these regulations it has happened, for example, that—

Young ladies and gentlemen, members of the same literary society, participating in its proceedings, are expected during them to sit on opposite sides of the meeting room and to hold no converse; to meet in the class rooms and on the way thither, and be civil only; to look at each other on the grounds from either side of the dead line in "unspeakable silence."

In the early evening before the late Page anniversary, an estimable young lady student was standing on the grounds in company with her sister and a young gentleman who had come to attend the anniversary. They were accosted by a member of the faculty who ordered the young gentleman to the male side of the grounds, and who responded that "made no difference" to the explanation that the visitors were a sister of the lady pupil and her escort.

Mr. Hartzler, of York, now teaching in Hagerstown, Md., of the class of 1878, also revisiting the school at the Page anniversary, was standing by the monument tablet to two old ladies, mothers of his former pupils, when he was accosted and ordered to the other side of the grounds.

A gentleman student upon two requests was forbidden to take a walk with a lady relative visiting one of the professor's families, though the request was joined by the lady of the family in which she was visiting.

It is not proposed here to criticize the regulations nor to comment upon those and like incidents resulting from their more stringent enforcement. They are only related as part of the history of the present case, the entire facts of which the INTELLIGENCER alone has shown an honest purpose to publish. It was these and like occurrences which formed the subject of ridicule and indignation in the society journals. If the faculty had to be present and hear it, it would seem to have been the part of wisdom to meet, explain or justify them by an appeal to the students' "sense of duty and the power of self control," for, in the language of the catalogue again, "such an appeal to the conscience and self-respect gives exercise to the noblest principles of human nature, and tends to develop that high personal excellence which we call character."

The faculty saw fit to meet it differently, with what result is known. But in weighing the causes of the prevailing agitation, it is only fair that it be known that the disturbance is not owing to a praiseworthy revolt against judicious regulation; but rather the childish resentment by grave and reverend professors of the hot but earnest ridicule and indignation of young men and women at ridiculous results from the enforcement of a system of discipline which fails to successfully appeal to their "conscience and self-respect."

There is nothing new in the situation at Millersville to-day. In addition to the students whose departure has been notified, Mr. J. D. Fackenthal, Mr. Bushong, of Bird-in-Hand; Mr. C. L. Livingston, of Philadelphia; Mr. E. J. Dotterer, of Cooperburg; Mr. Michael Cocklin, of Chambersburg, have left the school. A lady from Northampton, another from York and one from this county have gone home to consult their parents.

We understand that both the literary societies connected with the school have for the present suspended meetings.

Considerable interest and curiosity have been excited by a large poster of unique typographical design, which has been freely distributed throughout the village of Millersville and tacked up in conspicuous places. The inscription reads: "When? Where? What? is the question of Millersville! The odd style and mystical character of the legend puzzle the brains of all who have seen the bill."

Novel Development of Legal Points in a Local Option Case.

Monday last the prohibitionists gave evidence of their fixed determination to enforce the recently enacted local-option law, now in force in Cecil, by arresting John Long, a hotel keeper in Elkton. It appears that the employees of the dredging machine, engaged in widening the channel of Elk river, near Elkton, have been so much annoyed by the influence of "spirited and fermented liquor" that they were unable to attend to their duties. Capt. Joffile, who is supervising the work felt very much harassed at the delay, and immediately made a successful effort to have the violator of the law punished, and he was arrested by Sheriff Long. He was brought before Justice Leung, George A. Blake and L. Marshall Haines appeared as prosecuting attorneys, and Hon. Albert Constable as counsel for the defense. After considerable discussion a verdict of guilty was rendered, and the offender was committed to jail. At this stage of the case the prosecuting attorney ordered the commitment of the principal prosecuting witness, on the ground that the defense had a period of sixty days to take an appeal to the circuit court; that the principal witness upon whose testimony they relied solely, and who was evidently hostile to the prosecution, would leave the state, and that the justice of the peace had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court to enforce said commitment. Mr. Constable objected to holding the witness, and argued that the magistrate had no jurisdiction so to do; that with the decision finding the prisoner guilty all jurisdiction of the justice over the case ceased; that in this case no appeal had been taken to the circuit court, and although the prisoner had the period of sixty days to determine whether he would take an appeal, that such right of appeal could not operate to continue the justice's jurisdiction, which had ceased with the decision; that in case of a trial in the circuit court, nobody had ever supposed that after a judgment of guilty the court would have power to hold witnesses on the supposition that an appeal might be taken, and they consequently might be needed at some future trial. He claimed that the only power given to magistrates to hold witnesses was where a prisoner was held for trial, and that in all cases and in all courts, in the absence of special legislation conferring such power, there was no authority to hold a witness when the case had been terminated by a verdict of guilty or not guilty. However, the witness was required to give security

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON BOROUGHS.

The River King—Battmen Ready—Rowdyism—The river is rising rapidly and will, no doubt, become very dangerous in consequence of the heavy rains of several days past. Rafting crews are preparing for another season of rafting; the river being in excellent condition.

Two honest dead peddlers on Monday, while coming on the pike from Lancaster and nearing the hotel at Millersville, found a well-filled pocket-book lying on the street railway. One of them jumped out, picked it up, and opened it. It contained from \$60 to \$75 in notes and a number of bank checks. A Mr. Hackett, of Millersville, a tax collector of Mansfield county, was a short way off, and on asking him he said it was his. The honest dead peddlers gave it to him, and got nothing.

Late on Monday evening a man named Wither, who is said to have been intoxicated at the time, entered the Collins' confectionery store in the lower part of town, and behaved disorderly, threatening to upset the scales, break the show case, &c. He knocked over the scales and Mr. Collins knocked him down, when in jumped a third party and knocked Mr. C. to the floor. But he fell, inflicting some painful marks; and causing him to faint. Mr. H. I. Green, a stout six-footer, took Wither away and put him out of the store, when the latter opened fire on Mr. Green. Mr. C. seeing that his only salvation was to knock Wither down, let fly one of his broad-sword which effected a landing. So goes the story of a participant.

STREET WORK.

Proposals Opened and Contract Awarded. Last evening the street committee opened the bids for the street work advertised for by them.

For paving North Queen street from Orange to Chestnut, with Belgian blocks there were two bids, one by Cunningham & McNiel, and the other by John E. Lukens & Co. As the street committee are not acquainted with the standing of Lukens & Co., the bids were not divulged but a bid was for future consideration.

The bids for building a two-foot sewer along Chestnut street from Arch alley to Water street, and thence south to connect with the present Water street sewer, are as follows: Schwedel & Dietz \$1,789; Smith & Shaub, \$1,800. The contract was awarded to Smith & Shaub.

For macadamizing West Lemson street from North Queen street to